

~~Mazanek, F.~~

Low-voltage distribution centers. p. 183 ELEKTROTECHNIK.
(Ministerstvo strojirenstvi) Praha. Vol. 11, no. 6, June 1956.

Source: EEAL LC Vol. 5, No. 10 Oct. 1956

MAZANEK, F.

MAZANEK, F. - Protecting circuits of electric measure instruments. p. 262
Vol. 11, no. 9, Aug. 1956
ELEKTROTECHNIK. (Ministerstove strojirenstvi) Praha.

SOURCE: EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST (EEAL) VOL 6 NO 4 APRIL 1957

MAZANEK, F. .

MAZANEK, F. Distribution panels. p. 21. Js. Again on the Exhibition of the
Czechoslovak Machinery Industry. p. 24.

Vol. 12, no. 1. Jan. 1957

ELEKTROTECHNIK

TECHNOLOGY

Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

MAZANEK, Frantisek (Brno)

Total measurement of electric current. *Elektrotechnik* 17 no.11:308-311 N '62.

MAZANEC, K., inzh.; KAMENSKA, E., inzh.

Contribution to the determination of austenite surface tension.
Sbor VSB Ostrava 8 no.5:535-543 '62.

1. Vyzkumny nastav, Vitkovicke zelezarny Klementa Gottwalda a
Vysoka skola banska, Ostrava.

MAZANEC, K.; DVORAK, M.

On the submicroscopical changes of the segmenting ovum in the albino rat. Cesk. morf. 11 no.2:103-108 '63.

1. From the Institute for Histology and Embryology J.E. Purkyne University
Brno Director: Karel Mazanec M.D.
(OVUM) (CELL DIVISION) (GOLGI APPARATUS)
(MITOCHONDRIA) (CELL NUCLEUS)

MAZANEK, Krzysztof, mgr inz.

Influence of the sulfur content in the mold dressing on its
content in the casting skin. Przegl odlew 14 no.3:Supplement:
Biul inf inst odlew 14 no.3/4:6-8 '64

MAZANEK, Krzysztof

Statistical control of foundry processes. Przegl odlew 14
no.5:142-148 My '64.

MAZANEK, Krzysztof

Sulfur in the blacking and its influence on the sulfur content in
iron casting surfaces. Przegl odlew 14 no.7:203-207 J1 '64.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their H.
Application - Leather. Fur. Gelatin. Tanning
Agents. Technical Proteins.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1958, 31200

Author : Suchomel, A. and Mazanek, M.

Inst : -

Title : Raw Materials for the Production of Synthetic Hairy Sole
Leather For Leisure Footwear.

Orig Pub : Kozarstvi, 6, No 11, 193-194, 1956.

Abstract : The following materials are required for the production
of the type of leather indicated above: a fibrous raw
material, a plasticizer, stabilisers, impregnants, vul-
canizing agents, and coagulating agents. The fibrous
raw material consists of a mixture of ground chrome tan-
ned (2 parts) and vegetable tanned (1 part) leather was-
te. An aqueous mixed emulsion of bitumen and mineral wax,
cumarone resins, or paraffin.

Card 1/2

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Leather. Fur. Gelatine.*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84535
AUTHOR : Suchbátel, A.; Mlýnský, M.
IN T. :
TITLE : Certain Technological Considerations that
Determine Physical Properties of Artificial
Leather Containing Fibrous Reinforcements
ORIG. PUB. : Kozarstvi, 1959, 9, No 1, 17-18
ABSTRACT : Specific characteristics of artificial leather
(made for various applications) are affected
by additional steps involved in its technolo-
gical processing, in addition to other fac-
tors of extraneous nature. Described are cer-
tain experimental works with allowances made
for the basic and specific condition and of
their application.

*Tanning Materials. Industrial Proteins.
CARD: 1/1

MAZANEK, T.

"What is Half-Oxidized Steel?" p. 11 (Wiesomosci Hutnicze, Vol. 9, No. 1,
Jan., 1953, Stalinogrod)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 2, Library of Congress,
February, 1954, Uncl.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001033120010-0

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001033120010-0"

MAZANEK, T.

Distr: 4E2c
5490

669.14.018.232

Mazanek T., Koza J. Influence of Steel Making Conditions on Rolling Defects in Free-Cutting Steel Ingots.

„Wplyw pracy stalowni na pęknięcia wlewków stali automatowej przy walcowaniu”. Hutnik. No. 6, 1957, pp. 218–221, 8 figs.

An analysis of all melts of free-cutting steel made over a period of 12 months at one of the steel plants. Attention was especially centered on the effect exerted on the number of defects in the manganese, phosphorus and silicon contents of the melt, manganese and sulphur contents of steel, cooling time of ingots, and soaking before rolling. No relationship was found to exist between the number of defects and the manganese content up to 0.21% Mn in the melt at the end of the lining process. The minimum of cracks appeared when the manganese to sulphur ratio in the melt equalled at least 6.5. To ensure good workability of steel, low sulphur content may be compensated by a higher phosphorus content. Silicon content must be kept down to the lower permissible limit specified by Polish Standards. The number of cracks increased when the temperature of ingots dropped below 800°C. Large ingots which do not cool rapidly should be used, and they should be kept for a long time in reheating furnaces. The rolling of ingots must be performed with great care and with smaller reduction than in the case of normal carbon steel, while temperatures must be high to take advantage of the greater plasticity of the metal. *cm*

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Ady

MAZANEK, TADEUSZ

18 18 18 4

Problems on steel desulfurization in basic open-hearth furnace. Tadeusz Mazanek. *Hutnik* 24, 65-9 (1957). —
M. finds that desulfurization of steel in basic open-hearth furnace proceeds more accurately and more rapidly than in other types of furnaces. In order to obtain good desulfurization the mixt. which is charged to the open-hearth furnace should be such that the basicity of slag, formed after melting, is about 2.0 and the FeO content in the slag is about 20%. The first slag should be released as soon as possible. The formation of the secondary slag should be possible. (The addition of Mn ore to the melt); the second.

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and FeO content above 20% for
results of several hundred melts each in 50-100 ton quan-
tity. P. J. Hendel

RS
MT

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001033120010-0"

MAZANEK, Tadeusz

Surface properties of metal and slag in steelmaking processes. Archiw hutn 8 no. 2: 119-140 '63.

DIACZUK, Henryk; KAMKO, Kazimierz; MAZANEK, Tadeusz; PACZULA, Boleslaw

Certain problems connected with the construction of the first
installation for continuous steel casting in Poland. Przegl.
naukowe tech AGH no. 7:1-6 '67.

1. Department of Steel Metallurgy, School of Mining and Metallurgy, Krakow, and Jednostka Steel Works, Siemianowice.

MAZANEK, Tadeusz, doc. dr inż.

Professor Feliks Olszak is dead. Wlad hut 21 no.1:27-28 Ja '65.

MAZANEK, Z

Distr: 4E3d

Refinement of hexachlorocyclohexane enriched in γ -isomer. Zdzisław Mazanek and Jan Orlowski. *Przemysł Chem.* 38, 498-501 (1959).—A method for deodorization and decolorization of the title compd. (I) contg. 70, 80, 90 and 95% γ -isomer by nitric acid and activated C was worked out. The substance to be refined was heated 2 hrs. with concd. HNO_3 , the soln. filtered, the γ -isomer pptd. after cooling, filtered off, and recrystd. from MeOH. The most suitable conditions were: HNO_3 to I ratio 2:1 at 87-90°. The yield was 95% and the refined product was more rich in γ -isomer. By addn. of H_2SO_4 to nitric acid the temp. could be elevated and time of refinement reduced. Dil. HNO_3 could be applied as a refining agent as well, but in this case at 120°.

The other method for refinement consisted of dissolving the raw product in MeOH, heating an hour at 60° with activated C, filtering, and pptg. from satd. soln. Products obtained by either method were white and practically odorless. 16 references. Zdzisław T. Błaszynski

ORLOWSKI, Jan; MESZORER, Ludwika; CIEMNIEWSKI, Jozef; MAZANEK, Zdzislaw

Separation of cyclopentadiene from benzene dead fractions in
dry distillation of coal. Przem chem 39 no.8:514 Ag '60.

1. Pracownia Procesow Jednostkowych, Instytut Przemyslu Organicznego,
Warszawa.

MAZANETS, K

137-58-5-10541

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5 p 237 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Chadek, I., Mazanets, K.

TITLE: Effect of Tungsten on the Kinetic Parameters of Ferrite Formation in Isothermic Austenite Transformation (Vliyanie vol'frama na kineticheskiye parametry obrazovaniya ferrita pri izotermicheskom prevrashchenii austenita)

PERIODICAL: Sb. Mosk. in-t stali, 1957, Vol 36, pp 147-159

ABSTRACT: Steels containing 0.4% C and 0.54 and 1.59% W are investigated. The specimens were austenized at 1100°C, held isothermally at the transformation temperature, and quenched in water. A metallographic investigation is performed. The amount of ferrite is determined by the spot method. The rate of formation of N nuclei is determined by employment of the Scheil method to calculate the number of ferrite particles in a given volume. (Scheil, K., Z. Metallkunde, 1935, Vol 27, p 199). The linear rate of growth, G, is calculated by the Spektor method (Spektor A.G., Zavodsk. laboratoriya, 1949, Vol 15, Nr 7, p 797). It is found that in the 675-745° temperature interval an increase in the W content diminishes N. The same is observed at low

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137-58-5-10541

Effect of Tungsten (cont.)

temperatures (less than 650°). When supercooling is considerable, G is determined by the diffusion of C in austenite, and when supercooling is small by the process of formation of two-dimensional nuclei. N diminishes at small levels of supercooling as a result of the effect of W on surface tension at the boundary of the δ grains, an effect that is virtually nonexistent at the ferrite-austenite boundary. At the close of the incubation period, N increases sharply attains a maximum value, and then declines along a hyperbolic curve. G also declines with time along a hyperbolic curve. Bibliography: 18 references.

L V

1. Steel--Transformations
2. Steel--Phase studies
3. Austenite--Properties
4. Tungsten--Metallurgical effects

Card 2/2

MAZANETS, K.; KAMENSKAYA, Ye.

Measurement of the surface tension on austenite grain boundaries.
Fiz. met. i metalloved. 12 no.1:91-96 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Vitkovitskogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata imeni Klementa Gotval'da, Ostrava.
(Surface tension)

MASEVICH, A.G.; KOTOK, E.V.; DLUZHNEVSKAYA, O.B.; MAZANI, A.

The neutrino luminosity of stars. Astron.zhur. 42 no.2:334-346
Mr-Apr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Astronomicheskii soviet AN SSSR i Observatoriya di Brera, Italiya.

MAZANIK, A.A. (Mogilev)

~~Remarks~~ on A.A. Strazhevskii's book "Problems on the geometric loci of points in a secondary school course in geometry." Reviewed by A.A. Mazanik. Mat.v shkole no.3:77-78 My-Je '56. (MLRA 9:8) (Geometry, Analytic) (Strazhevskii, A.A.)

MAZANIK, L.

USSR/Electronics - Radio

Card 1/1 Pub. 89 - 15/30

Authors : Mazanik, L.

Title : Semirhombic antenna on one mast

Periodical : Radio 1, page 29, Jan 56

Abstract : Directions are given for constructing a semirhombic antenna with a single mast and using the ground as a return wire. Drawing.

Institution :

Submitted :

DROBCHENKO, A.T.; MAZANIK, V.N.; RANSKIY, B.N.; KHARAIM, V.A.; SMIRNOV, V.I.;
TIKHONOV, A.I.

Regularities of the reduction process for liquid slags from copper
smelting. TSvet. met. 36 no.12:15-18 U '63. (MIRA 17:2)

DROBCHENKO, A.T.; SMIRNOV, V.I.; MAZANIK, V.N.; TIKHONOV, A.I.; RANSKIY,
B.N.; KHARAIM, V.A.

Retreatment of slags from the smelting of secondary copper con-
taining raw materials. TSvet. met. 37 no.12:23-25 D '64
(MIRA 18:2)

MAZANISHVILI, Sh.A., provizor.

Bacteriological analysis of injection fluids. Apt.delo 3 no.2:37
Mr-Ap '54. (MLRA 7:4)

1. Iz kontrol'no-analiticheskoy laboratorii (g. Rossosh' Voroneshskoy
oblasti). (Injections)

MAZANIK, A.A.

Solution of construction problems by means of the locus method in
grades six and seven. Uch. zap. Mogil. gos. ped. inst. no.1:85-123
'55. (MIRA 10:4)
(Geometry--Problems, exercises, etc.)

MAZANKA, G.N.
STUKALOV, P.S., inzhener; MAZANKA, G.N., nachal'nik tets.

Faulty operation of the steam washer of a TKZ 22/16 boiler. Energetik
2 no.5:10-11 My '54. (MIRA 7:6)
(Steam boilers)

MAZANKA, I.V.

Water cleaning of the inner surface of smoke-tubes. Sakh.prom. 35
no.6:43 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Orekhovskiy sakharpyy zavod.
(Orekhovsk—Sugar industry—Equipment and supplies)
(Boilers)

MAZANKA, I.V., tekhnik

Use of water for cleaning the internal surfaces of fire tubes.

Energetik 10 no.4:16-17 Ap '62.

(MIRA 15:4)

(Furnaces)

MAZANKINA, K. T.

MAZANKINA, K. T. -- "Investigation of the Processes of Destruction of the Substance of Black Coals." Acad Sci USSR. Inst of Mineral Fuels. Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Chemical Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnyaya letopis'. No. 4, Moscow, 1956

68-58-6-4/21

AUTHORS: Zamoluyev, V. K., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Mazankina, K. T., Candidate of Chemical Sciences and
Kasatchkin, V. I., Doctor of Chemical Sciences

TITLE: The Dependence of the Coefficient of Thermoconductivity on the
Degree of Interlattice Order of Coals During Isothermal
Decomposition (Zavisimost' koeffitsiyenta
temperaturoprovodnosti ot mezhsetochnoy uporyadochennosti
kamennykh ugley pri izotermicheskom razlozhenii)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1958, Nr 6, pp 11-13 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The coefficient of thermoconductivity and the degree of inter-
lattice order of the Donets coal of G (gas) and K (coking)
types under conditions of isothermal decomposition at
500 and 700°C were investigated. The determination of the
thermoconductivity coefficient of specimens obtained after
various heating times in a furnace was carried out at
20-40°C using the method of regular heating conditions
(Refs.4,5). The agreement between parallel determinations
was within 1%. Powder X-ray photographs of the same
specimens were also carried out using filtered copper
radiation. The experimental results are shown graphically
in Figs. 1 and 2 for G and K coals respectively. It was

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63-59-6-4/21
The Dependence of the Coefficient of Thermoconductivity on the Degree of
Interlattice Order of Coals During Isothermal Decomposition

established that in the initial stages of isothermal decomposition of coals, the thermoconductivity coefficient substantially decreases and the degree of inter-lattice order sharply increases. Changes in the thermoconductivity coefficient and the degree of inter-lattice order of coals during the process of isothermal decomposition are determined by a rearrangement of steric bonds in the coal substance.
There are 2 figures, 1 table and 6 references, all of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: IGI AN SSSR

1. Coal--Decomposition 2. Coal--Thermochemistry

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Mazankina, K. T., Shterenberg, L. Ye. 20-119-4-43/60

TITLE: The Structural Anisotropy of Genetic Types of Anthracites
(Strukturnaya anizotropiya geneticheskikh tipov antratsitov)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 119, Nr 4,
pp 782 - 784 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The formation of genetic hard coal types as well as of the petrographic elements of which they consist occurs, for the time being, in swamps and peat bogs under the influence of biochemical factors and in dependence on the initial plant material. The further ways of structural-chemical transformations of the components under the influence of geological factors differ considerably. In anthracites the chemical transformations are directed as flat aromatic carbon atomic lattices toward carbon accumulation (Reference 1). However, single genetic anthracite types which were separated petrographically cannot be characterized by usual chemical parameters. The authors investigated the peculiarities of humic and sapropel anthracite from the Donets basin comparatively-radiographically. They belong to the 10th metamorphism group (Reference 6). Figure 1 shows the scheme of the structure of the seam. The sample of humic in-

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20-119-4-43/60

The Structural Anisotropy of Genetic Types of Anthracites

thracite (figure 2a) can be recognized microscopically as a spore **clarain** with a homogeneous humus mass of $\sim 95\%$. The sapropel anthracite sample is a cannel coal (figure 3a) in the sapropel humus mass ($\sim 10\%$) of which a great quantity of microspores occurs. Table 1 gives the characteristic of the samples. According to investigation results the sapropel anthracite can be characterized according to the indices of the structural-chemical transformations as of an earlier stage of the coal-forming process, compared to humic anthracite. In other words the structural-chemical transformations of the substance of the sapropel carbon occurred with a lower velocity than those of the humic carbon. There are 3 figures, 2 tables and 6 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut **Mineral Fuels AS USSR** (Institute of Mineral Fuels AS USSR)
Geologicheskii Institut Akademii Nauk SSSR (Geological Institute AS USSR)

Card 2/3

20-119-4-43/60

The Structural Anisotropy of Genetic Types of Anthracites

PRESENTED: November 12, 1957, by D. I. Shcherbakov, Member, Academy
of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: November 10, 1957

Card 3/3

MAZANKINA, K.T.; KASATOCHKIN, V.I.

X-ray structural analysis of coals. Trudy IGI 8:104-112 '59.
(MIRA 13:1)

(Coal) (X-ray chrystallography)

3(8)

AUTHORS:

Shterenberg, L. Ye., Mazankina, K. T., SOV/20-124-3-50/67
Kasatochkin, V. I.

TITLE:

Specific Ways of Metamorphism of Different Types of Humus
Coals (Osobennosti putey metamorfizma raznykh tipov gumuso-
vykh ugley)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 3, pp 666-669
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Many authors have shown (Refs 1-3) that during metamorphism, all coal components undergo an alteration of their elementary compounds. The ratio C / H increases while the hydrogen content decreases; the molecular structure is correspondingly changed, etc. Above all, these similar changes occur in different coals at different rates. By a comparison of different genetic anthracite types (humus and sapropel anthracite) from the same geological environment, considerable chemical and structural differences between the types could be determined. They indicate that the metamorphism of the substance from which sapropel coals form was slower than the metamorphism of the original substance of the humus type (Ref 4). The authors have investigated the molecular structure and the elementary

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Specific Ways of Metamorphism of Different Types
of Humus Coals

SOV/20-124-3-50/67

compounds of different humus coal types which belong to the same genetic group. These coals came from the central part of the Donbass and consist of mat coal and gloss coal. V. S. Veselovskiy furnished the material for the investigation; I. L. Ettinger determined the sorption methane capacity. In thin section the mat coal is seen to consist of spore-durain with 51 % macro- and microspores, 6 % transparent groundmass, and 43 % opaque groundmass. All the characteristics (the color of the spores in transmitted and reflected light, the relief of the spores, anisotropy, and the color of the gel-like ground-mass) allow these coals to be designated as long-flame coal according to the degree of metamorphism. The gloss coal, a clarain, consists of 91 % gel-like ground-mass, 5 % microspores and cuticle, and about 4 % fusain. The optical characteristics as well as the composition and structure of the coals lead the authors to conclude that the genetic process of metamorphism of the substance, which constitutes the two coal types, takes place independently. This agrees with earlier results (Ref 3) that indicate that

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Specific Ways of Metamorphism of Different Types
of Humus Coals

SOV/20-124-3-50 '67

the rate of the coal building process of single coal
components is different during metamorphism. There are
3 figures, 1 table, and 7 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Geologicheskii institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Geologic Institute,
Academy of Sciences, USSR)
Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute
of Mineral Fuels, , Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: June 17, 1958, by A. L. Yanshin, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 16, 1958

Card 3/3

5 1310

24008
S/080/61/034/006/010/030
D247/D305

AUTHORS: Znamenskiy, G.N., Mazanko, A.F., and Stender, V.V.

TITLE: Characteristics of codeposition of zinc and cobalt from sulfate solutions

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 34, no. 6, 1961, 1305 - 1311

TEXT: The present paper reports a study of phase structures and the nature of their distribution during codeposition of Zn and Co. Attention is mainly directed to the distribution of H overpotential in Zn-Co alloys which has a considerable influence on the process of electrolytic Zn separation. Alloys were thermally prepared from 99.999 % pure Zn and 99.98 % electrolytic Co which were dissolved in chemically pure H_2SO_4 and diluted 3-fold with distilled water. Zn-Co alloys were prepared from an electrolyte of composition 30-90 g/l Zn and 10-100 g/l Co, or pH 2-3, temperature 20°C, with current density of 250-300 A/dm². The alloys, before measuring H

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Characteristics of codeposition ...

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D247/D305

overpotential, were polished and ground with subsequent cathode degreasing and rinsing. Polarization curves were obtained with a 1N H₂SO₄ solution at 20°C. Fig. 1 shows the effect of Co content in the alloy on overpotential of H liberated in both thermal and electrolytic alloys, a marked reduction of overpotential of H separation being observed on increasing Co content to 5 % though lower by 80-100 mv in electrolytic than in thermal alloys (for the same Co content). Microstructures of the two types of alloy are also compared. The thermal alloy containing 4.6 % Co is a 2-phase system of Zn and Co₅Zn₂₁ which is in accordance with the equilibrium graph. The structure of the electrolytic alloy with almost the same Co content is also 2-phase, but the amount of the more positive phase is much less and approximately corresponds to the Co content. These differences were verified by heat treatment of the electrolytic alloy at 350°C for 6 hours, followed by again measuring H overpotential and studying the microstructure. The magnetic properties of the two alloy types were examined. Co₅Zn₂₁ is not ferromagnetic and the thermal alloys with 0 - 20 % Co were also

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D247/D309

Characteristics of codeposition ...

found to be not ferromagnetic. Electrolytic alloys with more than 1 % Co were found to have clearly defined ferromagnetic properties which disappeared after heat treatment. The marked displacement of potentials shown on curves 5 and 6 (Fig. 2) indicates that the inception of intensive Zn dissolution is due to reduction of active current density below the critical value. To determine inception of an auto-dissolution of cathode Zn in relation to current density maintaining Co constant in the electrolyte, the potential variation of Zn residue with time for varying current densities was measured, using a solution of 35 g/l Zn 150 g/l H_2SO_4 and 20 mg/l of Co at 50°C, with current densities from 1000 to 6000 A/m². With current densities of 1000 and 3000 A/m², the potential even changes to positive values; for 6000 A/m², the gradient of the curve is steeper and therefore the active current density falls more rapidly (Ref. 15: G.N. Znamenskiy, Byull. tsvein. met., 1959, vol. 11, no. 136, p. 24). The auto-dissolution of the Zn deposit begins at 6000 A/m² after electrolysis for 100 minutes, at 3000 A/m² after 80 minutes, and at 1000 A/m² after 10 minutes. There

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24008

Characteristics of codeposition ...

S/080/61/034/006/010/020
D247/D305

are 9 figures and 16 references: 12 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: U. Tainton, Trans. Am. Electrochem. Soc., 1922, vol. 41, p. 392; G.M. Westrip, J. Chem. Soc., 1924, vol. 125, p. 1122; W. Harkins and H. Adams, J. phys. Chem., 1926, vol. 26, p. 205. X

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy tekhnologicheskii institut (Dnepropetrovsk Technological Institute)

SUBMITTED: Septemoer 12, 1960

Card 4/6

11/12/1955
MAZANKO, G.M. (Kuybyshev)

Catalytic reaction between magnesium and iodine. Khim, v shkole 10
no.5:49-51 S-O '55. (MIRA 8:11)
(Magnesium) (Iodine)

MAINTENANCE, I. I.

Use of the method of light scattering in solving
certain problems in twin-wave interference. pt. 1 spektr.
17 no.2:272-287 45'6. (1966, 27:2)

GOL'DIN, L.L., doktor fiz.-mat. nauk; KOZEL, S.M.; KOLACHEVSKIY,
N.N.; MAZAN'KO, I.P.; NOGINOVA, L.V.; RADKEVICH, I.A.;
ROGOZINSKIY, K.A.; KUZNETSOVA, Ye.B., red.

[Laboratory manual on physics] Rukovodstvo k laboratornym
zaniatiyam po fizike. Moskv , Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 579 p.
(MIRA 17:6)

KOZEL, Stanislav Mironovich; KOLACHEVSKIY, Nikolay Nikolayevich;
KOSOUROV, Georgiy Ivanovich; MAZAN'KO, Igor' Pavlovich;
BUKHOVTSEV, B.B., red.

[Problems in physics] Sbornik zadach po fizike. Moskva,
Nauka, 1965. 287 p. (MIRA 18:9)

ACCESSION NR: AP4043006

S/0051/64/017/002/0203/0208

AUTHOR: Mazan'ko, I. P.

TITLE: The problem of the limiting width of a spectral line of a signal propagating in a medium with "negative temperature"

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 17, no. 2, 1964, 203-208

TOPIC TAGS: signal spectral line width, signal energy spectrum, signal spectral line, maser, negative temperature medium, maser electrodynamics, maser signal, maser signal gain, maser gain

ABSTRACT: The deformation of the energy spectrum of a signal during transmission through a maser was investigated. Formulas were derived for computing the width of spectrum and the rate of displacement of its maximum (the latter expressed in linear approximation) which do not require any specific form of the input signal. Asymptotic expressions were found for the form of signal spectrum in linear approximation and for two characteristic cases of nonlinear dependence of the amplification factor on the radiation power. Investigation of excited gas shows that gas kinetics (Doppler line broadening)

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ACCESSION NR: AP4043006

affects the form of the propagating signal. This effect is a consequence of the fact that signal components having frequencies close to some definite frequency do not interact with all atoms but only with those which have an appropriate velocity. It is because the thermal motion causes a change in the energy interval between levels (Doppler effect) that not all the atoms will have velocities responding to conditions of resonance interaction with radiation of some definite frequency. The obtained qualitative results show that gas kinetics may strongly affect the deformation of the spectrum of an amplifying signal. Orig. art. has: 26 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 14Feb63

ATD PRESS: 3075

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OP, EC

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 003

Card

2/2

L 8828-65 EWG(j)/EWA(k)/FED/EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2/EEC(t)/T/EEG(b)-2/EWP(k)/EWA(m)-2/
EWA(h) Pn-4/Po-4/Pf-4/Pi-4/Peb/Pi-4 IJP(c)/AFWL/AEDC(a)/ASD(a)-5/AFMDC/AFETR/
ESD/RAEM(a)/ESD(dp)/RAEM(i)/ESD(c)/ESD(gs)/ESD(t)/RAEM(t)/RAEM(c) WG
ACCESSION NR: AP4043017 S/0051/64/017/002/0272/0277

AUTHOR: Mazan'ko, I. P.

TITLE: Application of the method of demodulation analysis of light
to some problems in two-beam interferometry 8

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 17, no. 2, 1964, 272-277

TOPIC TAGS: gas laser, demodulation, interference analysis, inter-
ference monitoring, correlation technique, interferometry, laser

ABSTRACT: The method of demodulation analysis of light first pro-
posed by G. S. Gorelik (DAN SSSR, v. 58, 45, 1947; Usp. fiz. nauk,
v. 34, 321, 1948) is applied here to two problems in two-beam inter-
ference: 1) observation of interference at a large path difference
between the beams, and 2) photoelectric mixing of radiation from two
independent lasers. The choice of these problems is governed not
only by their timeliness but also by the confusion which sometimes

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L 8828-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4043017

2

arises when they are formulated and solved. A unified approach to both problems is taken by using correlation functions, with all light signals assumed to be stationary random processes. The results of such an analysis indicate that in principle it is possible to register interference effects when both signals are independently received. Among the applications treated is the theory of the method developed by Parker Givens (M. Parker Givens, J. Opt. Soc. Amer. v. 51, 1030, 1961) for photoelectric detection of interference for the very large distance of several hundred meters. The procedure developed for photoelectric mixing of the yields of two independent lasers is best applicable for gas lasers, the natural line width of which does not exceed several cycles. Shortcomings of other methods are pointed out. "I thank V. P. Yepifanov and S. M. Kozel for useful advice and help with the work." Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 22 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 2/3

L 8828-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4043017

SUBMITTED: 05Aug63

ATD PRESS: 3106

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OP, EC

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 005

Card 3/3

UDOVENKO, V.V.; MAZANKO, T.F.

Mutual solubility in the system isovaleric acid-water-isobutyl alcohol. Zhur.fiz.khim. 37 no.2:439-443 F '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskii institut.
(Isovaleric acid) (Isobutyl alcohol) (Solubility)

UDOVENKO, V.V.; MAZANKO, T.F.

Mutual solubility in the system methanol-benzene-water. Zhur.fiz.khim.
37 no.10:2324-2327 O '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskij institut.

UDOVENKO, V.V.; MAZANKO, T.F.

Mutual solubility in the system propyl alcohol - benzene - water.
Zhur. fiz. khim. 37 no.5:1151-1153 My '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskii institut.

UDOVENKO, V.V.; MAZANKO, T.F.

Mutual solubility in the system isopropyl alcohol-benzene-water.
Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.12:2984-2988 D '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskii institut.

ORLOWSKI, Jan; MAZANKOWA, Zdzisława; ECKSTEIN, Zygmunt

Activity of certain organic bases as catalysts in dehydrochlorination of inactive HCH isomers. Przem chem 41 no.11:649-651 N '62.

1. Instytut Przemysłu Organicznego, Warszawa, i Katedra Technologii Organicznej II, Politechnika, Warszawa.

P/014/62/041/012/005/005
D204/D307

AUTHORS: Eckstein, Zygmunt, Mazankowa, Zdzisława and Orłowski, Jan

TITLE: A study of a continuous process of the catalytic dehydrochlorination of the inactive isomers of HCH

PERIODICAL: Przemysł Chemiczny, v. 41, no. 12, 1962, 705-708

TEXT: The present work (part VII of a series 'Utilization of the inactive isomers of HCH') was concerned with the application of the results obtained earlier on the dehydrochlorination of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6-hexachlorocyclohexanes to the design of an industrial process. The investigation was carried out on a quarter-technological scale, on an installation consisting basically of a catalyst-filled reactor, a container and melting vessel for the HCH, fitted with a dosing device, an HCl absorber, and a product collector. Polish granular carbons Carbolpol Z-Extra, Carbolpol H-4, and Carbolpol Z-4 were used as catalysts. At 300°C, with Carbolpol Z-4 and a feed rate of 250 g HCH/hr, the reaction gave > 90% yields of tri-

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P/014/62/041/012/005/005
D204/D307

A study of a continuous ...

chlorobenzenes (rich in the 1, 2, 4-isomer); the quantities of 1, 2, 4, 5- and 1, 2, 3, 4-tetrachlorobenzene formed increased with time, becoming considerable after ~50 hrs. A certain loss of catalyst activity took place with time. Slightly higher yields of the tetrachlorobenzenes were obtained with the other catalysts. With Carbopol Z-Extra complete utilization of HCH was possible at 300°C for feed rates of 0.5 - 1 kg/hr. At 250°C, with ~0.83 kg of HCH/kg catalyst or, a little HCH was found in the product and the yield of trichlorobenzenes was ~87%. The latter figure tended to fall with temperature, e.g. to 85% at 300°C, but the yields of tetrachlorobenzenes became higher. The catalysts were poisoned by deposition of α -HCH on their surface, but could be regenerated with acetone. Repeated regeneration led however to crumbling. In the absence of catalyst, at 300°C, the main product was 1, 2, 4-trichlorobenzene (~80% yield). It is concluded that the proposed process is fully satisfactory and the active life of the catalyst is sufficiently long.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra Technologii Organicznej II Politechniki
Card 2/3

A study of a continuous ...

P/014/62/041/012/005/005
D204/D307

Warszawskiej; Instytut Przemysłu Organicznego we
Wrocławiu (Department of Organic Technology II,
Warsaw Polytechnic Institute; Institute of Organic
Industry, Wrocław)

SUBMITTED: June 12, 1962

Card 3/3

MAZANOV, D.D.

Prospecting for boron in Azerbaijan. Izv. AE Azerb. SSR. Ser.
geol.-geog. nauk no. 5: 107-114 '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Azerbaijan--Boron)

MAZANOV, D.D.; SALAYEV, S.G.

"Petrography of Jurassic sediments in the southeastern Caucasus"
by A.G. Aliev, V.P. Akaeva. Reviewed by D.D. Mazanov, S.G.
Salaev. Azerb. neft. khoz. 37 no.7:48 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Caucasus--Petroleum geology)
(Caucasus--Gas, Natural--Geology)
(Aliev, A.G.) (Akaeva, V.P.)

MAZANOV, D.D.; SALAYEV, S.G.

Concerning a book on oil-and-gas reservoir rocks ("Oil-and-gas reservoir rocks in Azerbaijan Mesozoic and Tertiary sediments" by A.G. Aliev, G.A. Akhmetov. Reviewed by D.D. Mazanov, S.G. Salayev. Azerb. neft. khoz. 37 11:48 N '58. (MIRA 12:3)
(Petroleum geology)

~~SECRET~~

1.
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MAZANOV, D.D.; SALAYEV, S.G.

Regarding the monograph ("Lithology of the producing formation in the Apsheron Peninsula" by A.D. Sultanov. Reviewed by D.D. Mazanov, S.G. Salaev). Azerb.neft.khoz. 38 no.2:48 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:7)
(Apsheron Peninsula--Petroleum geology) (Sultanov, A.D.)

MAZANOV, D.D.

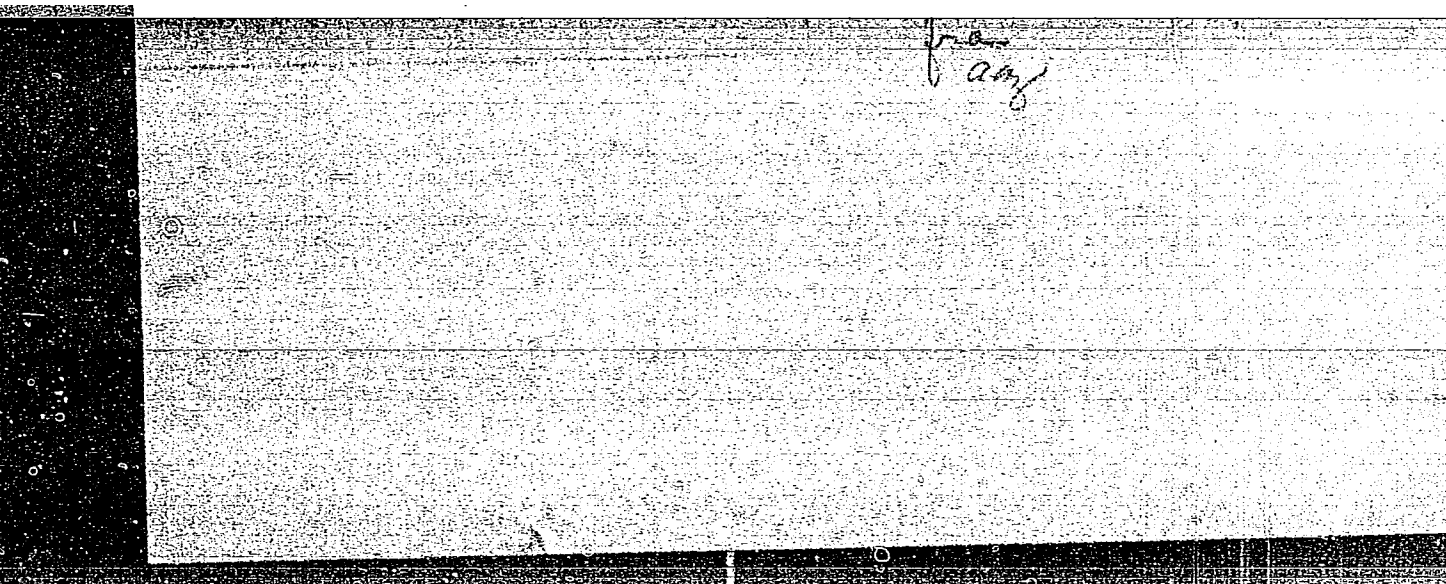
Occurrences of phosphorite in the Nakhichevan A.S.S.R. Izv.AN Azerb.
SSR.Ser.geol.-geog.nauk no.5:93-99 '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Nakhichevan A.S.S.R.--Phosphorites)

MAZANOV, D.D.

Phosphorus content of sedimentary rocks in Azerbaijan (in Azerbaijani
with summary in Russian]. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 13 no.1:39-42 '57
(Azerbaijan--Rocks, Sedimentary) (MIRA 10:4)
(Phosphorus)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001033120010-0



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001033120010-0"

MAZANOV, D.D.

Data on the porosity of sands of the middle Jurassic in the northern slope of the southeastern Caucasus. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 11 no. 3: 165-169 '55. (MIRA 9:6)

1. Institut geologii AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR. Predstavleno deystvitel'-nym chlenom AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR Sh. A. Azizbekovym. (Caucasus--Geology, Stratigraphic) (Caucasus--Oil sands)

MAZANOV, D.D.

Secondary minerals and mineral formation in possible reservoir
rocks of the Middle Jurassic in northeastern Azerbaijan. Izv.
AN Azerb.SSR No.8:49-60 Ag'55. (MLRA 9:1)
(Azerbaijan--Petroleum geology)

MAZANOV, D.D.

MAZANOV, D.D.

Zonality in changes of the lithological properties of sandy rocks of the Middle Jurassic dedlivity of Southeastern Caucasus. Dokl. AN Azerb.SSR 10 no.10:705-709 '54. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Institut geologii im. akad. I.M.Gubkina Akademii nauk Azerbaydzhan-skoy SSR. Predstavleno deystvitel'nyy chlenom Akademii nauk Azerbay-dzhanskoy SSR Sh.A.Azizbekovym.
(Caucasus, Southern--Petrology)

MAZANOV, D.D.

MAZANOV, D.D.

Petrography of sandy rocks of Jurassic deposits in northeastern
Azerbaijan. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR no. 7:29-46 J1'54. (MIRA 8:10)
(Azerbaijan--Petrology)

MAZANOV, D. D.

Petrography of the Sandy Rocks of the Jurassic Deposits in the North-eastern Azerbaydzhan

The sandy-siltstone rocks of the Jurassic of Northeast Azerbaydzhan are expressed by coarse, medium, and fine grain differences, with the largest distribution of the latter two. These rocks are distributed along a profile section nonuniformly, and lie in the form of thin interstratifications between thick clayey blocks. In individual cases the quantity and thickness of these interstratifications increase and form continuous solid horizons and blocks of sand. The sandstones and siltstones possess mainly a polymictic composition; here quartz and feldspar predominate. Among the heavy minerals first place is held by brown ironstone, pyrite, moscovite, chlorite, and leucoxene; more rarely encountered are the stable minerals picotite, and very rarely found are disthene, hornblende, pyroxene, etc. (RZhGeol, No. 5, 1955) Izv. AN Az SSR, No. 7, 1954, 29-46 (Azerbaydzhani resume).

SO: Sum. No. 744, 8 Dec 55 - Supplementary Survey of Soviet Scientific Abstracts (17)

MAZANOV, D.D.; SEIDOV, A.G.

Lithomineralogical characteristics of Jurassic clay shales
from the southern slope of the Greater Caucasus (Belakanchay
and Elis). Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 19 no.3:47-51 '63.
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Predstavleno akademikom AN AzSSR A.D. Sultanovym.

MAZANOV, D.D.

Classification of arenaceous rocks. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 21
no.7:18-22 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut geologii AN AzSSR. Submitted April 22, 1964.

MAZANOV, F.

7651. MAZANOV, F. -- Te lotekhnicheskiye kontrol'noizmeritel'nyye pribory.
(ucheb. posobiye dlya remesl. uchilishch). izd. 2-ye, ispr. 1 dop. Moskva-
sverdlovsk, mashgiz, (uralosib. otd-niya), 1954. 400 s. s ill. 23 sm.
25.000 ekz. (1-y zavod 1-5 tys.) 7R. 90K. v per. ---Bibliogr: s. 397
(12 nazv.) -- (55-3745)P

621.036.5 & (016.3)

Mazanov, F. Partiyaya organizatsiya zavoda v bor'be za vypolneniye
pyatiletnego plana. (1-y gos. podshipnikovyy zavod im. L. M. Kaganovicha).
-- sm. 7335.

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', Vol. 7, 1955

POLYAKOV, N. (g.Khar'kov); MAZANOV, K. (g.Khar'kov); BUBLIK, V. (g.Khar'kov)

Planning average wages for enterprises and workshops. Sots.trud
5 no.8:130-133 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(Kharkov--Wages)

MAZANOV, K.

Some problems concerning the hourly bonus wage system.
Sots.trud. 7 no.6:56-60 Je '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Bonus system)

Mazanov, K. F.

AUTHOR: Mazanov, K.F.

130-12-1/24

TITLE: Organization of Handling Operations at Metallurgical Works
(Ob organizatsii pogruzochno-razgruzochnykh rabot na
metallurgicheskikh zavodakh)

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1957, No.12, pp. 1 - 2 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author points out the importance of mechanising materials handling operations, quoting figures of 35 000 and 600-700 million roubles for the total labour force and payroll for railway shops in Soviet metallurgical works. He deplores the insufficient attention given to materials handling in works layout planning. He considers handling operations at the "Zaporozhstal'" and imeni Petrovskiy (imeni Petrovskogo) Works and the Magnitogorsk, Kuznetsk and **Nizhny Tagil** Combines. He examines labour and time consumptions for discharging various types of wagon loaded with sinter, iron ore and limestone and discusses ways of improving these and other materials handling operations in steel works. As problems requiring prompt solution, he mentions refractories handling and the discharging of wagons with frozen loads. The capital costs of mechanisation he considers to be quickly repayable through operating-cost economies. There is 1 table.

Card1/2

Organization of Handling Operations at Metallurgical Works 130-12-1/24

ASSOCIATION: VNIIOchermet

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 2/2

MAZANOV, P.F.

Surgical method of treating open bite. Stomatologiya 40 no.3:51-54
My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz stomatologicheskogo otdeleniya Glavnogo voyennogo gosptalya
imeni akademika N.N.Burdenko.
(ORTHODONTIA)

MAZANOV, S.S., inzh.; SIDOROV, P.N., inzh.

Review of B.V.Tsetlin, E.V.Poluektov's book "Safety measures
in operating hoisting machinery at machinery plants." Bezop.
truda v prom. 3 no.9:35-36 S '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Hoisting machinery--Safety measures)
(Tsetlin, B.V.) (Poluektov, E.V.)

S/169/62/000/012/036/095
D228/D307

AUTHORS: Balashev, V.N., Mazanov, V.F. and Shchipilov, P.G.

TITLE: Trial application of selective logging on a lead-barite deposit

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 12, 1962, 50, abstract 12A398 (Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform., M-vo geol. i okhrany nedr SSSR, no. 2(30), 1961, 31-33)

TEXT: Work was carried out on a deposit of the hydrothermal metasomatic type. Zones with an irregular Pb-Ba distribution and a thickness of up to several score meters are confined to dolomitized limestones. The content of Pb and Ba varies from several percent down to the almost total absence of either element. The aim of the investigation was to ascertain whether selective gamma-gamma logging could be applied to determine the position and thickness of ore zones in boreholes and also to estimate quantitatively the content of elements with a high atomic number. An AKC-J-51 (AKS-L-51) automatic plant-laboratory was used for the work. The isotope Se^{75}

Card 1/2

MORGUNOV, V.S.; MAZANOV, V.F.

Possibility of using the SRP-2 radiometer to record integral and "stable" components of a spectrum of gamma-ray scattering. "Uch. zap SAIGIMSa no.":171-174 '62.

(MIRA 17:2)

Field boron detector. Ibid.:275-276

1. Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii i mineral'nogo syr'ya, Tashkent.

SOV/10-59-3-8/32

3(5)
32(4)

AUTHOR: Mazanova, M.B.

TITLE: The Role of Marine Transport in the Economic Communications of the Large Economic-Geographic Areas of the USSR

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geograficheskaya, 1959, Nr 3, pp 68-71 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Sea transport is of minor importance as an area-forming factor in the USSR. Eighty-three percent of all freight is transported by RR. The author has analyzed the inter-area and the intra-area production and territorial communications which are carried out by the merchant marine. His conclusions are that on the whole, 45% of the actual marine freight serves inter-area needs, 55% intra-area requirements. This merchant fleet is almost exclusively composed of small-size vessels. The bulk of the Soviet merchant fleet transports oil, oil products, coal, ore, mineral-structural materials, and lumber. Only in the Far East area is sea transport a

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SOV/10-59-3-8 32

The Role of Marine Transport in the Economic Communications of the Large
Economic-Geographic Areas of the USSR

decisive area-forming factor, because the speciality of the area is fishing. Inter-area transport in the regions of the Black Sea, Azov Sea, North Caucasus and in the Trans-Caucasus is much higher than intra-area transport. The Baltic-Coast area uses incomparably more RR than sea transport. The same is valid of the North-West area (Leningrad, Karelia, Murmansk), whereas the importance of freight navigation for the area of Archangelsk is essential. The entire freight volume from Karelia goes by sea to Murmansk and Archangelsk.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ekonomicheskiy institut Gosplana
SSSR (Scientific-Research Economic Institute of the Gosplan
USSR).

Card 2/2

ALAMPIYEV, P.M.; KISTANOV, V.V.; MAZANOVA, M.B.; CHUMICHEV, D.A.

Dividing the Mongolian People's Republic into main economic zones. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog no.1:24-36 Ja-F '62.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut ekonomiki mirovoy sotsialisticheskoy sistemy AN SSSR,
Sovet po izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil Gosekonomsoвета SSSR
i Institut geografii AN SSSR.
(Mongolia--Economic zoning)

MAZANOVA, M.B.

Marine transportation as a branch of the national specialization
of a large economic region. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no.5:95-
101 S-O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Sovet po izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil pri Gosudarstvennom
nauchno-ekonomicheskom sovete Soveta Ministrov SSSR.
(Merchant marine)

MAZANOVA, Z.V.; NEYSHTADT, N.M.; OSIPOV, L.N.

Possibility of using the seismoelectric method in prospecting
for quartz veins. Trudy VITR no.5:100-113 '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Seismic prospecting) (Quartz)

L 7000-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h) GW

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/017/0073/0073

ACC NR: AP5026789

AUTHOR: Neyshtadt, N. M.; Osipov, L. N.; Yerabov, N. A.; Maranova, Z. V.
44,55 44,55 44,55 44,55

ORG: none

TITLE: A device for locating useful minerals. Class 42, No. 174380 [announced by
All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Prospecting Methods and Techniques] 44,55
(Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metodiki i tekhniki razvedki)

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 17, 1965, 73

TOPIC TAGS: electronic measurement, mineralogy, piezoelectric property, seismic
prospecting 9M 12,44,55

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a device for locating useful minerals.
The instrument contains sources of elastic vibrations and seismic signal pickups.
Measurement accuracy in locating minerals with piezoelectric properties is improved
by using receivers of electromagnetic oscillations made in the form of metal pins,
amplifiers with differential symmetric inputs, and a recorder synchronized with the
seismic signal pickup.

UDC: 550.340.19

Card 1/2

0701 1741

I 7000-66

ACC NR: AP5028789

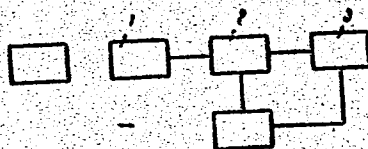


Fig. 1. 1--receiver of electromagnetic oscillations; 2--amplifiers; 3--recorder

SUB CODE: ES,EC/

SUBM DATE: 02Nov63/

ORIG REF: 000/

OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2

L 07258-67 EWT(d) IJP(c)
ACC NR: AP6018635

SOURCE CODE: UR/0208/66/006/003/0560/0570

AUTHOR: Gavrilyuk, V. T. (Kiev); Mazanovskaya, T. Yu. (Kiev)

22
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Auxiliary polynomial for the direct determination of Tschebyshev interpolation polynomial /6

SOURCE: Zhurnal vychislitel'noy matematiki i matematicheskoy fiziki,
v. 6, no. 3, 1966, 560-570

TOPIC TAGS: Tschebyshev polynomial, interpolation, computer calculation, polynomial

ABSTRACT: For the approximate representation of continuous functions $f(x)$ ($-1 \leq x \leq 1$) in computer calculations, one often utilizes the polynomial $S_n[f; x]$ which is a segment of the expansion of $f(x)$ into Tschebyshev $T_k(x)$ polynomial ($k = 0, 1, \dots$). The paper presents new comprehensive tables of auxiliary polynomials $G_v^{(n)}(x)$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots, 10$; $v = 0, \dots, n$) which permit an exceedingly simple determination of the polynomial $P_n^o(x) \equiv P_n^o[f; x]$ representing the best approximation of the arbitrary real functions $f(x)$ on a system of $n + 2$ points of inflection of $T_{n+1}(x)$, i.e.,

$$(x_i^{(n)}) = \left\{ \cos \frac{(n+1-i)\pi}{n+1} \right\}_{i=0}^{n+1} \in [-1, 1].$$

UDC: 518.517.949.12

Cord 1/2

L 07258-67

ACC NR: AP6018635

Two worked-out illustrative examples are also given. Orig. art. has: 32 formulas and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 12,09/ SUBM DATE: 03Jul65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 *la*.

MAZANOWSAK, ANIELA.

MEDICINE

MAZANOWSAK, ANIELA. Srodki sercowe i przygotowanie z nich form recepturowych. Warszawa, Panstowy Zaklad Wydawn. Lekrarskich, 1955. 46 p. (bibliote czka armaceuty, nr. 5)

DNLM Not in DLC.

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (AAEI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 1, Jan. 59.

MALINOWSKA, T.; MAZANOWSKA, A.; KOWALSKI, E.

Heme synthesis from protoporphyrin and ferritine-Fe in vitro. Postępy
biochem. 8 no.4:573-574 '62.

1. Z Zakładu Ochrony Zdrowia Instytutu Badan Jadrowych PAN w
Warszawie.

(HEME)

(PORPHYRINS)

(FERRITIN)